

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 56 — [New Series.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 236. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

Is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House, well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Chero to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. Y. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828—84th.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

The subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety of COACHES, Chariots, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. which, with a general assortment of Harness, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

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State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

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Ann Armstrong, vs. Samuel Armstrong.

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Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly.

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Jacob Rapier, vs. Deborah Rapier.

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EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

A dreadful earthquake was felt in Spain on the 21st ult. In the province of Murcia, it was attended with the most melancholy consequences. In Murcia itself, not one of the churches nor a single edifice but was considerably damaged; and many houses were also damaged. The number of killed and wounded by this awful convulsion of nature, is described as immense. In one village alone 400 bodies had been taken out of the ruins. The earthquake was accompanied with a fearful noise. Travellers observed a column of fire, which, at the moment of the shock, made its appearance towards the eastward of Murcia. Since the 21st repeated shocks had been felt in the province, and great disasters were anticipated. The Paris papers state, that the letters from Spain, as well as the journals, are full of dreadful details of the effects of the earthquake. Four towns have been entirely ruined, viz: Guadamar, Torrevieja, Almoradi, and Los Dolores. After 400 bodies had been dug out of the ruins of Almoradi, 70 more were found. Mineral springs have been removed to the distance of 6 miles from the place where their sources originally were. The river Segura which flowed through the city of Murcia, has changed its course and its mouth. Four great craters are opened at Benejuzar, and emit lava and infectious exhalations. Two other craters, opened at the place where Torrevieja was built, to pour forth torrents of fetid water.

A capital like London is a maelstrom—an immense whirlpool—whose gyrations sweep in whatever is peculiarly desirable, from the most distant regions of the empire—so active becomes the love of gain when set in motion by the love of luxury. We recollect once being on shipboard to the north of Duncan's Bay Head, and out of sight of land, the nearest being the Feroe Islands; we were walking the deck, watching a whale which was gamboling at some distance, throwing his huge side to the sun, and sending ever and anon a sheet of water from his nostrils. Our thoughts were on Herla and on the icebergs of the Pole—on the scalds of Iceland and the sea kings of Norway—when a sail hove in sight. We asked what craft it was, and were answered, a Gravesend brig dredging for lobsters. Never was enchantment more effectually broken—never stage trick in pantomime more successfully played off. Seen change from Feroe and Iceland to the Albion in Aldersgate street. Exeunt scald, champion and whale—enter common councilman, turbot and lobster sauce. *Quarterly Review.*

Brig. Gen. Atkinson, has ordered a detachment of two hundred U. S. troops under the command of Major Riley, to proceed from Cantonment Leavenworth, about the 1st June next, on the Santa Fe Road, to the Arkansas River, for the protection of Caravans engaged in commercial intercourse with the Provinces of New Mexico.

The detachment will halt at some position on the Arkansas, for the return of Caravans, till some time in October, when it will fall back upon the frontier.

Gen. Lafayette.—A letter was received by the Selectmen of this town on Thursday, from the agent of Gen. Lafayette, in New York, mentioning the receipt of an order for a hoghead of earth, from Bunker Hill Battle Ground, to be placed over the body of Lafayette, at his decease. It is to be accompanied by a certificate, to be signed by three of the oldest veteran soldiers in the town, and shipped to Havre from New York or Boston.

A reply has been forwarded to the agent, that the request will be implicitly complied with by the authorities of this town. The earth will be taken from near the spot where Gen. Warren fell; and the earth that drank the blood of Warren, will surround the body of Lafayette.

It has been thought that Gen. Lafayette, whose fondness for his adopted country is apparent in every act and every wish of his heart, would return and end his days with us. This question seems to be determined by the above circumstance. — *Bunker Hill Aurora.*

It is stated by his Excellency Governor Tomlinson of Connecticut, in his message to the General Assembly of that state now in session, that the accounts of the State Prison in Connecticut, for the first year of its existence, exhibit an actual gain to the State after deducting every kind of expense attending its management and support during the year, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty cents. Probably there is no institution of the kind in the world which is under better regulations, or is more judiciously conducted than this.

A correspondent of the London Times has applied to that journal, to be informed, "whether Protestants are admitted, as members, into the French Chamber of Deputies." To this query, which was evidently intended to bear upon the

Catholic question then under discussion in the British Parliament, the editor of the Times replies:—

"Protestants are not only admissible into the French Chamber of Deputies, but several of the most distinguished members of that assembly belong to the reformed community. We need only mention among the number the names of M. B. Constant, of M. Delessert, the eminent Paris banker, and of M. Cassimere-Perrier, the chief leader of the opposition during the Ville Ministry. Not having the list of the Chamber at hand, we cannot specify each particular Protestant name, nor even state with accuracy the number of Deputies who belong to the Protestant communion, but we should suppose that they amount to eight or ten, among whom we may mention M. de Jaucourt, who was a member of the Provisional Government, on the restoration of the Bourbons, and held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Prince Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna. Indeed, there is no restriction or qualification whatever in France, either for legislative or executive appointments on account of religious belief. The President of the Council, or prime Minister, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Chancellor of France, who presides in the Chamber of Peers, the Commander in chief of the Army, or the Minister of Marine, may all be protestants, or may belong to any of the known creeds of christianity recognised by the state. The Catholic religion is the religion of the state; but as an establishment, it has neither an exclusive monopoly of civil office nor an exclusive support from the revenues of the kingdom. The ministers of the reformed religion derive their salaries from the budget as much as the parish priests, the bishops, archbishops, or cardinals of the Gallican church."

A French cook proposes to feed poor people with steam; after feeding on it a while they will doubtless move on the low pressure principle.

Mr. Daniel Roys, of Ripley, Chataugue county, N. Y. has realized from one swarm of Bees in the last seven years and a half 1703 pounds of honey, besides having eighty-eight swarms now in their hives. The value of the original swarm and its product is estimated by men of judgment at fifteen hundred dollars.—At this rate bees are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep.

Specie.—Forty nine kegs of dollars, averaging about 1500 dollars each, came up yesterday from New York in the Victory, on its way to Canada. Of course the sum must be about \$73,500. *Albany Daily Adv.*

The Grand Jury of the Superior Court, now sitting in Savannah, have found true bills against George Millen, Wm. W. Oates, and William Williams, for false imprisonment, in the case of Stephenson. *Chas. Courier.*

A 'flying stationer' in Carlisle, England, was hawking about in the streets a pamphlet, of which he gave the following description:—"Here you have a full account of the duel between Wellington and Winchester, and all the particulars how that great battle was fought, for the charge of one half penny."

CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

Messrs. Editors.—By giving the following publicity, you will confer important information to the owners of horses plagued with Botts, which I do not know is sufficiently known or acted upon. For its truth more than one witness will vouch.

A Horse was presented to us yesterday, exceedingly restless and uneasy; constantly throwing his head around to his sides in order to bite them, and rubbing his belly against the trees and neighboring objects. He also would strike his belly with his front feet. Supposing these to be evident symptoms of the presence of Botts, we recommended what we had heard some time ago for them, viz: Take two drachms of Sulphate of Copper, commonly called Blue Stone, or a piece as large as the end of the thumb, dissolve it in a pint of water; and in about an hour afterwards, the Horse is to be drenched with a pint of Castor Oil. Upon the administration of this, the animal's life was unquestionably saved, as I may literally say thousands of the noxious vermin were expelled. *Columbia, May 22, 1829. State Gazette.*

A man who was a very few years since blessed with 30,000 dollars lottery money, lately applied to the editor of the Portsmouth Journal for 12½ cents to pay for a night's lodging!

Poor Humphrey's Prophecies, for 1829, with Hieroglyphics, by Wm. Hone, is in press. It has this motto.

All who are over wise, all who are otherwise,
All who are never wise, all who are weatherwise,
Over or other, or never or othertherwise,
All should read Humphrey, and be altogether wise.

Frauds in Cotton.—It is high time that the Factors and Merchants at the South, should devise some means by which to put an end to the increasing number and extent of frauds in packing of Cotton. Several cases have occurred lately in this city where the loss to the holder has been very great. In one instance lately, 19 bales of Alabama Cotton were sold by sample, the quality of which was good, while on examining the interior of the bales they were found to contain not only inferior Cotton, but six hundred pounds of Seed. Several instances have also occurred of fraudulent packing in Georgia Cotton where the interior was mere trash, while the other layers or plaited portion, exhibited as handsome Cotton as any of that crop in market. Formerly it was a subject of reproach to North Carolina that her Cotton was hardly cleansed, of poor quality—fraudulently packed with large stones, seeds, and other trash; but of late years the quality and condition of the article from that State has been preferred by many to the crops of Uplands from other States. This no doubt was brought about by the care of merchants and agents in receiving the produce from the Planters, keeping a register of their names and of the marks, and gins, so that prompt redress could be had in case any fraud should escape during the hurry of business. It is highly important for shippers to this market that something should be done in the markets complained of, as it is now a settled law that a sale by sample is a warranty.

N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

New York, May 14.

American Bible Society.—Agreeably to public notice, a special Meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, was held yesterday afternoon to receive the delegates from the several auxiliaries. The meeting commenced at 4 o'clock, and was opened by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures. Richard Varick, Esq. President of the society, presided, supported by Vice Presidents Troup, Bolton, Jay, and Woolsey, of New York, and Marsh, of Vermont. From two to three hundred clergymen and others were present and delegates appeared from the several of the states from Maine to Louisiana.

During the past year, forty seven new auxiliaries have been formed, making a total of six hundred and forty five. The receipts have been \$143,184, viz: For the sale of books, \$73,688; on account of the debt of the Society's buildings in Nassau street, \$3,349; donations, \$20,334; Bank stock sold \$2,733 and borrowed from the Banks \$35,500. The disbursements amount to \$147,081, which includes the repayment of \$23,500 to the Banks on account of the loan of \$35,500. The issues the past year from the Depository have been 200,122 copies of the Bible & Testament, exceeding the previous year 65,515.

New York, May 13.

Sunday School Union.—The thirteenth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union, was celebrated yesterday. The weather was fine and clear at the hour of assembling; and the different schools pouring down the great avenue of the city to the Castle Garden in their best attire and with healthy and cheerful faces, exhibited a beautiful sight. Each was preceded by its own banner. At three o'clock the arena of the garden was filled; and some of the schools could not be admitted for want of room. It has been computed that 12,000 children and 7000 spectators were assembled in the centre, on the gallery, and round the walls of the amphitheatre at the Battery. The children all united in singing hymns written for the occasion. The exercises were concluded by a prayer and benediction from the President.

Pirates in a fair way.—The following extract of a letter, from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors, friends:

"We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from himself, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion: and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in—street, B. who lives in—street, C. who lives in—street, and D. who lives in—street, to fly." They were, of course, arrested. This infernal business will now, I think, be put a stop to; at least, for a time."

The returns for a Delegate in the next Congress, from Florida, as far as received at Tallahassee, on the 12th ult. gave to Col. White 1028 votes; to Col. Gadsden 744; and to Mr. Wyatt, 409.

Snow.—It is said that on the 13th ult. the Catskill Mountains were still whitened with snow, and which is expected to remain until a late period in the season.

GERMANY.

Vienna, March 12.

The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst them with his money—and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives, and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same. The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—the circumstance renews his suspicion—he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion. After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on this trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more. In the mean time the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued, and perhaps somewhat intoxicated, he went to the well known chamber, and without any knowledge of what had happened, he laid down on the bed prepared for the stranger.

It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and, peeping through the door, which was on jar, he perceives the landlord throwing a cloak over the bed, and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak. He recoils and shrieks with horror. The landlord turns round, and is thunder-struck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch, and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds he has killed his own son. He hastens that very same night to surrender to the Judge, as the murderer of his own son.

From Matanzas.—A letter from a very respectable house in Matanzas to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated April 25th, says, "Of late we have heard of no piracies committed on this coast. There seems to be an untiring vigilance on the part of the American government, and also of this government, to suppress them. We have now a weekly convoy by the U. S. schooner Grampus, which is extended to all vessels without distinction of nation. Our city papers contain nothing worthy of translation."

Military Chieftains.—It is a curious fact that at this moment every Republic in the New World is governed by a "military chieftain." The following is a list of the different Presidents:

United States	General Jackson.
Mexico	"Guerrero.
Guatemala	"Arce.
Colombia	"Bolívar.
Bolivia	"Santa Cruz.
Peru	"La Mar.
Chili	"Pintos.
Buenos Ayres	"Lavalle.
Hayti	"Boyer.

This does not look like undervaluing military talents; and we have no desire to see such talents undervalued, either in Republics or other forms of government. But if the cause be sought out why all these men, after serving their country in a military capacity, have been elevated to the high stations which they now occupy, it will be found not always to have proceeded from the free and unconstrained will of the people. Some of them have rode into power on the necks of their fellow citizens, and now reign rather than preside, over the public destinies. Against such usurpation it becomes every freeman to remonstrate, as an outrage upon the very sanctuary of liberty. In our own country we are happy to believe there is a spirit of jealousy universally prevalent, which will forever defeat any attempt at military rule, which is not authorized and sustained by our free Constitution.

Jour. of Com.

Suicide.—We have never recorded a more revolting case of self destruction than the following. Henry Packer, a seaman admitted in the Hospital for mania a potu, yesterday about twelve o'clock, whilst one of the patients was shaving suddenly seized a razor, and cut into the upper part of his abdomen by two incisions crossing each other. He was immediately seized, and the razor wrested from him, when he tore away and strewn the floor with his entrails. In this hopeless situation he lingered four hours, without the least apparent pain, and conversed rationally till he expired. The deceased, the night previous had intimated to a fellow patient his intention to commit the act, but was supposed, if he had spoken seriously, to have been dissuaded from it. According to his protection, he was a native of Prussia aged about 29, and had a wife in Charleston. A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body yesterday afternoon, by whom a verdict was returned—Sui-

cide committed in a fit of insanity, occasioned by intemperance."

Savannah Georgian.

Memphis, (Ten.) April 18.—Our "Summer sports," as they have been facetiously termed by the editor of the Huntsville paper, seem to have fairly commenced. A few days since, a party of "gentlemen," descending the river in a flat boat, fell into a dispute and two of them, a half breed Cherokee and a white man, concluded to settle their differences by "fighting it out," with their knives; they accordingly landed at this place, for that purpose, and after a few rounds, the white man was left in the care of a physician, while the Indian, bleeding at every pore, proceeded on his journey.

A violent thunder storm visited New York on Saturday night. At about a quarter past ten o'clock, the rain fell in torrents accompanied by bright flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. Shortly before, the roof of the store, No. 24, South street, was struck. The Gazette says: "The lightning carried away part of the stone coping, and some of the bricks; it then passed on in an easterly direction, and struck the six adjacent stores, from the roofs of which, bricks, slate, stone, &c. were carried off and hurled a considerable distance in the street. It was very fortunate that it did not descend perpendicularly, in which event much damage would probably have been sustained, as the stores all contain goods of a combustible nature."

A lady in Pearl street was struck down senseless by the lightning, which descended the chimney of her dwelling house; but, by the application of proper remedies, was restored, and is out of danger. Other accidents are reported to have occurred. A young gentleman passing along the street was overturned and thrown into a wheelbarrow.

Things by their right Names.—A colored lady (we use the common parlance) went into a store the other day, and asked very civilly for flesh coloured stockings, when the obliging shopman as civilly handed down a bundle of jet black, to the no small discomfiture of the damsel. So say the English papers, but we have latterly believed the received opinion was that neither black nor white were colours at all. However, it is a mere question of optics, and not using spectacles of any color or power, we are not able to pronounce upon it.

Presidential Electors.—New York will, hereafter, have great weight in the presidential election. The last Legislature passed a law making that election by general ticket. Before the next presidential election takes place, there will be a new census and a new distribution of political power. At the next election for President, therefore, New York will walk into the field with about forty electoral votes in her hand.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Extra Baggage.—A Frenchman wishing to take stage for Buffalo, was asked by the driver if he had any extra baggage! "Extra baggage! Vat do you call dat? I have no baggage at all but my tree trunks, five dogs, and von black girl!"

Early Rising.—We have rarely seen the country more interesting than at the present time. "The fields are green, the trees put forth, and the year is most beautiful," as Virgil, or some of the old editors said. But the morning is the time to see all these things in their prime, and to hear the music that belongs to such scenery, birds of a thousand notes, and the Bob O'Lincoln conjugating his Greek verb with a fluency that would do credit to a student of Valpy.

We remark, that of the young folks who improve the morning, and inhale health from the dewy fields, more than seven eights are ladies; we are afraid that the young men think too much of the other end of the day—or perhaps they have not heard that ladies are a field in such good season.

U. S. Gazette.

Dog Stealing.—It seems to be the fashion of the day to consider dogs and umbrellas as the common property of mankind in general. In reference to the propensity which many well meaning individuals have, of appropriating to their own use every stray animal that happens to fall in their way, the following lines were written and engraved upon the brass necklace of a favorite dog:

Steal me not, myself and collar,—
Both are barely worth a dollar:
Puppies should befriend each other,
See me home then, dearest brother.

In consequence of the invitation given to Mr. Rayner, the Universalist preacher, to pray for the House, the Congregational and Baptist Clergymen in Hartford, (Conn.) have refused to pray for the Legislature!

\$1561.85 have been collected in the churches of Boston for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Augusta, Ga.

Green Peas are selling in Norfolk, Va. for \$8 per bushel.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1829.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The annual election for County officers for Mecklenburg, took place on Tuesday of the County Court, the 26th ult. when the following gentlemen were elected to the different offices attached to their names:—

Special Magistrates... Joseph McConaughy, Guy Maxwell, Matthew Wallace, Hugh J. McCain, and James Gribble.

Sheriff... Col. John Sloan.

Coroner... Wm. P. Springs.

County Trustee... Hugh McDowell, Esq.

Wardens of the Poor... John Hartt, Samuel McComb, John Walker, James Dougherty, John Sloan, jun. Esquires, and Capt. Zebulon Morris.

County Surveyor... John Black.

Entry Taker... Guy Maxwell, Esq.

Candidates.—The following gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly:—

For the Senate... William Davidson, Esq.

For the Commons... William J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood, Esquires, and Colonel Evan Alexander.

Cabarrus.—Christopher Melchor, Esq. we are informed, is a candidate for the Senate; and John Barnhardt, D. M. Barringer, William McLane, and George Ury, Esqrs. candidates for the Commons.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty, for several years a resident of Mecklenburg, was drowned in the Catawba river on the 27th ult. in attempting to cross at the Tuckasee Ford. The river had been swollen by previous rains, so as to render the ford more than usually difficult. The body of the deceased was found the next morning in a fish trap, about a mile below the ford.

Three Hundred Postmasters, it is said, have already been removed by the present reforming administration. They have been punished, not for negligence or mismanagement,—for no charges of that kind are preferred against them,—but for presuming to doubt the high qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the office which he now fills. The Post-Office will soon be under the entire control of the Administration; and we have reason enough to fear it will then be used as a political engine of immense power, to promote objects for which it was never intended. The Post-Office Department was established for the public convenience, not to subvert the interests of a party; and when it is prostituted to the latter, its usefulness will in a great measure cease. The universal satisfaction with the management of the Post-Office under the late administration, proves conclusively that the plea of reform, for the numerous changes of Postmasters, is altogether a sham—a mere pretence to delude the simple and unsuspecting; yet there are but few we trust, who can be blinded by so flimsy a veil. The real object is too plain to be concealed—it is to perpetuate power conferred by the misplaced glattitude of a confiding and generous people.

We have received a small pamphlet, containing a "plan for promoting Common School Education in Greece, adopted by the Greek School Committee in New-York." The formation of Auxiliary Committees throughout the country, through whom contributions can be raised and transmitted to the parent committee, is desired; and the pamphlet is put in circulation for that object. This plan, we doubt not, is the offspring of pure philanthropy; but so long as a lamentable deficiency of common schools exists at home, it is manifestly our duty to supply our own wants, to provide the means for the general diffusion of education among ourselves, before we extend our views to other countries. In some States of the Union, the facilities of education are scattered with a liberal hand; schools are brought, as it were, to every man's door; and there no one can plead as an excuse for his ignorance, that the means and opportunities for acquiring knowledge were denied him; but then in other States the case is widely different, and ignorance, even of the simplest rudiments of knowledge, prevails to a greater extent than most people are aware of. Let us then direct our energies and our means to the establishment of schools in our own country,—let us place it in the power of the poorest child to obtain at least such an education as will qualify him for the common occupations of life,—before we seek to enlighten the minds of a foreign people, by establishing schools among them, and supporting them at our own expense. True charity begins at home.

Samuel D. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury, has removed Col. Bourne from the Office of Receiver of public moneys at Chillicothe,—not for any malversation in office,—but merely to give it to his brother, Isaiah Ingham, who is doubtless needy. These family appointments are very commendable—they show that our reforming administration look only to the public good.

The last Washington papers contain the arguments of the counsel, on a motion made to

the court to quash the indictment against Dr. Watkins. It is thought probable the indictment will be thrown out; if it is not, the accused will be immediately tried by a jury of his peers. Should Dr. W. be acquitted, it is intimated that a civil suit for damages will be commenced against Amos Kendall, and that he will also be indicted for perjury. The "heaven born auditor," we suspect, has been caught in the meshes of his own net.

Another Editor Rewarded!—John M. McCall, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has been appointed Marshal for Kentucky, in the place of Chapman Coleman, removed. These are glorious times for editors—for such of them, we mean, who have thrown up their caps and hurried for the Hero. But what becomes of the independence of the Press, in the mean time? Can those editors be relied on, who receive large salaries from the Government, and who can retain them only by an entire subservience to the "powers that be"? Purchasing editors with the public money, is a new thing in this country, and as dangerous as it is new—it is corrupting the fountain heads of intelligence. Will the people tolerate it?

The Telegraph, which has lost none of its mendacious properties, lately asserted that a "conspiracy" had been formed, having for its object to place the National Journal under the control of certain individuals, for the purpose of opposing the government; and dared the Journal "to deny, impeach or contradict it." The Journal has "denied, impeached, and contradicted it," and Duff has permitted falsehood again to be stamped on his forehead without any attempt to remove it. Such a charge, it will be admitted, comes with a very ill grace from the Telegraph, when it is recollected that that paper was established by a knot of ambitious politicians, (members of Congress, too) for the avowed purpose of opposing the late administration, right or wrong; that they hired Duff to conduct it, and through it to deluge the country with the grossest calumnies; and that finally, through their management, the public printing, amounting to some 50 or 60,000 dollars or more per annum, was bestowed on him, to transfer to the U. S. treasury the burden of his support. Duff is the last man in the country who should say any thing about "buying the Press," its independence, or any thing else connected with its dignity. He is necessitated to say what will be pleasing to those who use him, or lose his bread.

A Cotton Manufactory has been established in Pendleton District, South Carolina. This, we believe, makes the second manufactory of the kind, in that State.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, May 18, 1829.

STR.—Mr. Taylor, a member of Congress, and afterwards appointed by Mr. Babour a Clerk in the War Department, was dismissed on Saturday. He had been a friend of the late Administration, but I should judge, from his appearance, that he was not much calculated for electioneering purposes. It is expected that the Grand Jury will to-day have a bill before them, for consideration, founded on a presentment, made last week. The presentment, it is said, stated that Dr. Watkins had made a false representation to the Navy Department, which had led that Department to a requisition on the Treasury Department, upon which Dr. Watkins drew drafts in his official character, upon Mr. Paulding, and applied them to his own private use. This presentment, it must be recollected, is the result of an examination of testimony entirely ex parte in its character. It is expected that if a bill shall be found, and the case come to a trial, such evidence will be produced, as will show that Dr. Watkins drew no sums of money for his private use, which were charged to the United States. He is known to have been often driven for want of money, but it is believed by none of those who know him intimately, that he could never for a moment have been guilty of any act, which would bring disgrace on his name and family. He was charged in the affidavit of Mr. Kendall, with acts which would wear the character of fraud and forgery, and subject him to punishment provided by law for these offences; and if the bill be found—supposing that one may be found—should not bear out these charges, it is supposed that Mr. Kendall himself will be liable to a legal process for perjury. It is said that this is the opinion of the counsel of Dr. Watkins, who are able and independent men, and not likely to be won or threatened from a discharge of their duty, if they shall be of the opinion that to prosecute Mr. Kendall be a part of that duty.

The order has gone into the Eastern States, to make a thorough change among the Postmasters who were guilty of attachment to the late Administration. It is deserving of remark, that the proscription, as far as we have information, has not been applied in Virginia, nor in either of the other Southern States. The people of Virginia would not endure the application of the system to them; and General Jackson desires to keep that State in a condition of amity and friendship against the next election.

Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont, is to be Minister to Spain. The mission was offered to Mr. Woodbury, but he had fixed his eye upon a seat in the Cabinet, and would not take the mission, unless he could have permission to return in two years. His object in insisting upon this stipulation, is said to have been merely to occupy, in a profitable and honorable manner, the remaining two years of his present senatorial term, but to return in time for re-election, in 1831. He could thus have been put in possession of about \$30,000 for salary, outfit and return, and still have been here to make a new bargain before the next election. Mr. Isaac Hill, the Comptroller, whose ambition looks to a seat in the Senate, as the next step for himself, was ready to take Mr. Woodbury's place for the residue of his term, but he would not consent to waive his own claims for re-election.

The matter could not be reconciled, & the tone of Mr. Woodbury's note being very offensive to the members to the Cabinet, they were not very anxious to make any extraordinary exertions to meet his views. He, therefore, instead of going to Spain, will re-visit Washington next winter, to take such course as his own wounded feelings and disappointed hopes may point out to him. A course likely to promote his views of elevation, while it flatters his purposes of revenge. Charleston Courier.

From the Boston Courier, of May 20, 1829.

Post Office.—There seems to have been an entire change resolved upon in the Post Office Department; at least through the northern, middle, and western States. We do not recollect to have seen notices of any changes in the southern States. Almost every newspaper we open exhibits an appointment, and, of course, a removal. This general turn of "is not nor cannot come to good." This course may be pursued under the deceptive apology that the People call for reform; but, it is evident, that the People do not require such removals, and the filling of new created vacancies with men, in general no better than their predecessors in office, and sometimes with men against whom the People seem to set up a unanimous voice of disapprobation—as in the case at Hartford. A few changes of this nature might have been expedient, and were not unexpected; but the universal change is injurious to the public service and impolitic on the part of the Administration.

Reform.—Mr. William Elliotte, for several years an efficient Clerk in the Patent Office, and a gentleman well known and esteemed for his scientific acquirements, has been dismissed. From his advertising for sale, his furniture, scientific instruments, cabinet of minerals, &c. it is not unlikely that he is added to the number of those whom the wholesome and benignant spirit of reform in the National Councils, has consigned to beggary.

The Georgia Journal, a Jackson paper, commenting upon the appointment of Editors to office by the present Administration, observes:

"How does it happen, we wonder, that we have been forgotten? If we were addicted to complain about any thing, we would be after making a rumour about it. But we will keep quiet a little longer. Perhaps our turn may come next. If the President should see this, and he loses a great deal, we can assure him, if he does not read the Journal constantly, advertisements and all, we hope he will take the hint. If he only knew the qualms of conscience we have tried to stifle, in giving countenance to his election, he would not hesitate a moment. What if we have thought that the choice between him and Mr. Adams, was a choice between ipecac and tartar; we don't recollect to have used exactly these words in our paper, and thoughts can't do much harm to any body. And now that we have made the choice, and swallowed the tartar, with a little contortion of countenance as possible, we are surely entitled to something palatable to work it off with. We do hope the President will think of this."

Mr. Emerson, in his "Letters from the Egean," which have lately been published in London, gives the following account of the title of the Sublime Porte, assumed by the Turkish Government:

I do not remember any where to have seen an allusion to the coincidence between this title of the Grand Seigneur, or rather the Turkish government, and the constant application of the term Gate throughout the sacred writings. The Baba Homaju, the Sublime Porte, is one of the gates of the Seraglio, and from it the Ottoman Emperor derives his singular appellation. In the same manner, the word "gate," in various applications throughout the scriptures, signifies power, as in the instance when God promises Abraham that his posterity should possess the gates of their enemies, (Gen. xxii. 17;) and the gates of hell shall not prevail against the church, (Matt. xvi. 18;) the gates of death, (Psalms, ix. 18;) the gates of the grave (Isaiah, xxxviii. 10;) the gates of righteousness (Psalms, cxviii. 19;) and various other passages, convey the same import.

Morgan again.—The Middlebury (Vt.) Standard, has the following article:—

Capt. William Morgan.—A transient person, shabbily dressed, made his appearance in, and left, this village on the 4th inst. who called himself William Morgan, and insisted that he was the identical William Morgan, who was kidnapped in the western part of New York, and who has been murdered. He was a little short of six feet high—supposed to weigh about 175 pounds; sandy hair and bald head, apparently about fifty years of age,—wore a drab coloured coat and a kind of a fox coloured fur cap.—We understand he expressed a willingness to go before a magistrate and make oath to his identity and that he also appeared to have a familiar acquaintance with the book entitled "Illustrations of Masonry."

It is too late for Morgan now to come back. He may as well stay in Smyrna or Middlebury as not. The Anti-Masons, poor fellows, are on the decline without his ghost.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding; that civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

A Military reward.—Captain S. of the—regiment, during the American war, was notorious for a propensity, not to story telling, but to telling long stories, in which he used to indulge, in defiance of time and place, often to the annoyance of his immediate companions; but he was so good humored withal that they were loath to check him abruptly or harshly. An opportunity occurred of giving him a hint, which had the desired effect. He was a member of a court-martial assembled for the trial of a private of the regiment. This man bore a very good character in general, the offence he had committed was slight, and the court was rather at a loss what punishment to award, for it was requisite to award some, as the man had been found guilty. While they were deliberating on this, Major—, now General—, suddenly turning to the president, said in a dry manner, "Suppose we sentence him to hear two of Captain S.—'s long stories."

Unfortunate Disaster.—At Hyde, (Eng.) on the first of April, in the evening, the Master Manufacturers and those in their employment, held a meeting in opposition to some dissatisfied laborers, who had left in the hope of obtaining more wages. The floor of the room in which they assembled gave way, and 300 persons precipitated into a lower room, and thence into a cellar. Thirty reported to have lost their lives, not so much from the fall, as from the suffocation in so large a mass of bodies.

Chr. Watchman.

Revival.—We turn with pleasure for a moment from the gloomy details of wars and rumors of wars abroad, from the shouts and groans of successful and defeated politicians at home, and from the pecuniary difficulties embarrassments by which our immediate neighbors are surrounded, to record an event upon which the philanthropist can look with complacency, and the Christian with heartfelt joy and gratitude. During the last week, through the instrumentality of several preachers of the Gospel, an unusual and extraordinary religious excitement prevailed among the citizens of this place—and, on Thursday, five young female converts were added to the Baptist Church under the pastoral charge of the Rev. P. W. Down. A considerable number of others appear deeply affected, and sanguine hopes are entertained that the goodly effects of this solemn visitation have not yet been developed.

Tarboro' Free Press.

"Let us alone."—The Norfolk Herald states the fact—That the carriage and freight of a hoghead of tobacco from the country bordering on the Staunton and Roanoke to Lynchburg, and from thence to Richmond, was \$24.50.—From the same country to Norfolk by Weldon, the whole cost was \$8.50.

So much for that anti-constitutional thing—the Dismal Swamp canal. The difference in the cost of transporting a hoghead of tobacco to market is sixteen dollars, or say one dollar and a half a hundred, saved to the planters. How greatly are they taxed by the "American system!" Niles.

Relying on a Good Name.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, on the patronage of friends. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort merely for their own self gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance on hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

Major Noah complains that Mr. Slade, upon being dismissed from a Clerkship in the State Department, by Mr. Van Buren, should have written that gentleman a letter "of two columns." It is somewhat singular that the Major should take exception to so moderate sized a Remonstrance, as had Mr. Slade followed the Major's example when he was dismissed from his Mediterranean Consulship, he would have inflicted a large octavo volume upon his countrymen. The Major then thought himself aggrieved, and so does Mr. Slade now; both have appealed from decisions which they thought unjust, and we think it rather cruel in the person who established the precedent of which Mr. S. has availed himself, to put in a demurrer. Baltimore Chronicle.

A French paper, in giving an account of the Ladies Fashions, for the month of April, says—"The sleeves are of a frightful breadth. When you have taken the quantity of stuff necessary for the gown, cut just the same quantity, and it will be about enough to make the sleeves."

The bill to prevent masquerades in the State of New York, has been read a third time and passed in the Legislature of that State.

Married.

In Charlotte, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Joseph Pritchard, to Miss Eliza Henderson, daughter of Samuel Henderson, Esq.

Doct. Samuel B. Watson

HAVING situated himself in Charlotte, for the purpose of attending to the practice of his profession, offers his services to the citizens of the above place and its vicinity in the occupation already specified.

He may be found at the office formerly occupied by Mr. Morrison. Charlotte, June 5, 1829.—51260.

Fayetteville Market, May 29.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 5 a 6; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 43 a 50; flaxseed, 85; land, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 8 75, prime 10; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 42 a 42 1/2; whiskey 23 a 27; wheat, 31.

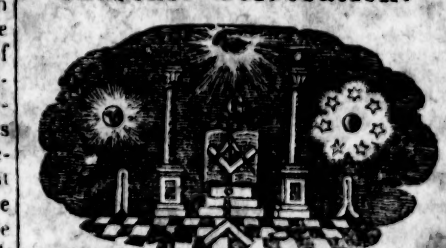
United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, May 23.

Cotton, 8 a 10; flour, 6 1/2 a 7; corn, 40 a 44; oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 33; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; land, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 40; T. Island, 48; sugar Mucovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, May 25.—Cotton 8 a 9; coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 42 1/2 a 45; flour 5 7/2 a 6 50; wheat 1.00, barley 45 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis... Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2..... Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

Masonic Celebration.



THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by Phalanx Lodge No. 31, on the 24th instant. An appropriate oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, by Brother MARSHAL T. POLE. Members of the Fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend. A punctual attendance of the members of the Lodge will be expected. F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Wilkesborough Academy.

THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June instant, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The school may be expected to be permanent. A. W. GAY.

Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, N. C. May 25, 1829.....4238.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 10th of March last, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, slender made, steep rump, black mane and tail, shod all round with old shoes when he left me, and was lame in the right fore foot, with a severe cut between the hair and hoof; he had also a star in his forehead, no other marks recollected, only somewhat shaven with saddle and gear. Any person that will deliver said horse to me, or give me, or the editor of the Yadin and Catawba Journal information, so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded. HIRAM F. SLOAN.

Tredell county, May 29, 1829.....31237.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

vs. Harriet Steward. }

IN this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3m247

Ten Dollars Reward.

MY boy LEWIS left my plantation where I now live, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, without any cause, to my knowledge. Lewis is a dark mulatto, has something of the appearance of an Indian, is 18 or 19 years old, straight built, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a large mouth, and two or three of his fore teeth broken off or out; his hair is very bushy when long, but when cut lies as straight as an Indian's. He took with him a straw and a wool hat, a good many clothes, among which are a white pair of cotton jeans pantaloons; all his clothing is new. Where he will go I have but a poor guess, as he was raised in this county; but I expect he will sculk about the gold mines in this county and Mecklenburg. I will give a reward of \$10 to any one who will bring him home, or \$5 to secure him in jail and let me know. P. BARRINGER.

Poplar Grove, Cabarrus county, 23554. June 2, 1829.

POETRY.

THE DOCTORS.

By T. Hood, the author of *Whims and Oddities*.

Be honors which to Kings we give
To Doctors also paid:
We're the King's subjects while we live—
The Doctors' when we're dead.

Tho' when in health, and thoughtless mood,
We treat them oft with scoffing;
Yet they, returning ill for good,
Relieve us of our coughing (coughin').

At times they kill us, to be sure,
In cases rather tickle—
But when they've killed—they still can cure
Their patients—in a pickle.

And when at last we needs must die—
The Doctors cannot save
From death—they still most kindly try
To snatch us from the grave.

MAN.

The human mind—that lofty thing!
The palace and the throne,
Where awful reason sits as king,
And breathes his judgment tone—
Oh! who with fragile steps, shall trace
The borders of that haunted place,
Nor in his weakness, own
That mystery and marvel bind
That lofty thing the human mind.

The human heart—that restless thing!
The tempter and the tried;
The haughty, yet the suffering;
The child of pain and pride;
The buoyant and the desolate;
The home of love, the lair of hate:
Self-strung, self-defied!
Yet do we bless thee as thou art,
Thou restless thing—the human heart!

The human soul—that holy thing!
The silently sublime;
The angel sleeping on the wing,
Worn with the sorrows of time,
The beautiful, the veiled, the bound,
A prince enslaved—a victim crown'd,
The stricken in its prime!
In tears: in tears to earth it stole;
That holy thing the human soul!

And this is man! Oh! ask of him,
The gifted and the forgiven;
Wh. n'er the landscape, drear and dim,
The wreck of storms is driven,
If pride or passion, in their power,
Can chain the tide, or charm the hour,
Or stand in place of heaven:
He bends the brow, he bows the knee:
"Creator—Father, none but Thee!"

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

STORMING OF BADAJOS.

On the 6th of April, a long order was issued relative to the positions the troops were to occupy. The day was fine, and all the soldiers in good spirits, cleaning themselves as if for a review. About two o'clock I saw poor Harvest; he was sucking an orange, and walking a rising ground, alone, and very thoughtful. It gave me pain, as I knew he was to lead the forlorn hope. He observed, "my mind is made up; I am sure to be killed."

At half past eight o'clock that night the ranks were formed, and the roll called in an under tone. Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod spoke long and earnestly to the regiment before it joined the division, expressing the utmost confidence in the result of the attack, and finished by repeating, that he left it to the honor of all persons to preserve discipline, and not to commit any cruelty to the poor inhabitants of the town.

The division drew up in the most profound silence behind the large quarry, three hundred yards from the breaches. A small stream separated us from the fourth division. At ten a carcass was thrown from the town, this was a most beautiful firework, and illuminated the ground for many hundred yards—two or three fire balls followed, and falling in different directions, showed a bright light, and remained burning. The stillness that followed was the prelude to one of the strangest scenes that the imagination of man can conceive.

Soon after ten o'clock a little whispering announced that the forlorn hope was stealing forward, followed by the storming parties, composed of three hundred men, (one hundred from each regiment of the brigade;) in two minutes the division followed; one musket shot, no more, was fired near the breaches by a French soldier who was on the look out; we gained ground leisurely, but silently; there were no obstacles.—The 52nd, 43rd and 95th, closed gradually up to column of quarter distance, left in front; all was hushed, and the town lay buried in gloom; the ladders were placed on the edge of the ditch, when suddenly an explosion took place at the foot of the breaches, and a burst of light disclosed the whole scene—the earth seemed to rock under us—what a sight! The ramparts crowded with the enemy; the French soldiers standing on the parapets; the fourth division advancing rapidly in column of companies on a half circle to our right, while the short-lived glare from the barrels of powder and combustibles flying in the air, gave to friends and foes a look as if both bodies of troops were laughing at each other.

A tremendous firing now opened on us, and for an instant we were stationary; but the troops were no ways daunted. The ladders were found exactly opposite the centre breach, and the whole division rushed to the assault with amazing resolution. There was no check. The soldiers flew down the ladders, and the cheering from both sides was full of confidence.

While descending the ladders into the ditch, a soldier of the 52nd, in the hurry, growled out a hearty curse, and was very angry at my preceding him, and furious blows were exchanged amongst the troops in their eagerness to get forward; while the grape-shot and musketry tore open their ranks. The first officer I happened to see down was captain Ferguson, who had led on our storming party here, and at Rodrigo, he was lying to the right of the ladders, with a wound on the head, and holding a bloody handkerchief in his grasp. I snatched it out of his hand and tied it round his head. The French were then sending over the fire-balls, which produced a sort of revolving light. The ditch was very wide, and when I arrived at the foot of the centre breach, eighty or ninety men were formed. One cried out, "Who will lead?" This was the work of a moment. Death, and the most dreadful sounds and cries encompassed us. It was a volcano! Up we went; some killed, and others impaled on the bayonets of their own comrades, or hurled headlong amongst the outrageous crowd.

The *chevaux-de-frise* looked like innumerable bayonets. When within a yard of the top, my sensations were extraordinary: I felt half strangled; and fell from a blow which deprived me of sensation. I only recollect seeing a soldier pulling me out of the water, where so many were drowned. I lost my cap, but still held my sword. On recovering, I looked towards the breach; it was shining and empty! fire-balls were in plenty, and the French troops standing upon the walls, taunting, and inviting our men to come up and try it again. What a crisis, what a *military misery*! Some of the finest troops in the world prostrate; humbled to the dust.

Colonel M'Leod was killed while trying to force the left corner of the large breach. He received his mortal wound within three yards of the enemy, just at the bottom of some nine feet planks, studded with nails, and hanging down the breach from under the *chevaux-de-frise*. A few moments before he fell he had been wounded in the back by a bayonet of one of our soldiers, who slipped. Steele told me this, and he was with the colonel at the time.

At half past eleven the fire slackened, and the French detached men from the breaches to repulse the other attacks, and to retake the castle. I heard the enemy calling out on the ramparts in German, "All is well in Badajoz!" It sounded very like English.

But this repulse may be called a victory. The British soldiers did as much as *men could do*.—The wood-work of the *chevaux-de-frise* was ponderous, bristling with short, stout sword blades fastened in it; and chained together. It was an obstacle not to be removed, and the French soldiers stood close to it, killing deliberately all who approached it. The large breach was at one time crowded with our brave troops; I mean the fourth division, the heroes of many hard fought victories and crimson fields. The light division had recently been crowned with victory; but to remove such obstacles by living bodies pushing against it up a steep breach, and sinking to the knees every step in rubbish, while a firm and fearless enemy stood behind it, is too ridiculous! I must recover patience.

Two hundred and fifty officers and nearly six thousand soldiers fell around these ramparts.—Let justice prevail! let not the foul tongue of calumny tear those laurels from the brows of men who so nobly earned them. Look on those blood stained uniforms; gaze on those noble forms stretched on the earth, and think on their agonies!

The left breach had not been attempted at all until a quarter before twelve o'clock, when Shaw, collecting about seventy men of different regiments, and with great difficulty, as you may suppose, after such a milling for two hours, made a desperate effort to gain the top; but when half way up, as if by enchantment, he stood alone.—Two rounds of grape and musketry prevented any more trouble, for almost the whole party lay stretched in various attitudes!

Captain Nicholson, of the engineers, was of the number; he now showed great courage; and, when asked by Shaw if he would try the left breach, answered, he would do any thing to succeed. A grape shot went through his lungs and he died three days after.

This attack was very daring. It was a forlorn hope under accumulated dangers; almost all the troops had retired, and a few moments before, a great alarm was excited by a cry from the heaps of wounded, that the French were descending into the ditch. To exaggerate this sanguinary strife, is not possible to me or to any other person.

The small groups of soldiers seeking shelter from the cart-wheels, pieces of timber, fire-balls, and other missiles hurled down upon them; the wounded crawling past the fireballs, many of them scorched and perfectly black, and covered with mud, from having fallen into the *lunette*, where three hundred were suffocated and drowned; and all this time the French on the top of the parapet, jeering and cracking their jokes, and deliberately picking off whom they chose, while, I am grieved to say, the troops lining the glacis did not fire sufficiently, although, I must confess, they were terribly exposed, and could scarcely live from the cross-fire of grape shot.

WOMEN OF EGYPT.

Mr. Charles le Normant, one of the persons attached to the French scientific expedition to Egypt, speaks in the following terms of the women of that country in one of a series of letters published in *Le Globe*:—

"Thus the women, of whom even a habit of toilsome labor failed to effect the development, preserve a delicacy of form, a just proportion in their limbs, a natural grace, heightened by a simple and striking style of dress. The poorest Arabian girl, clothed but in a blue chemise and that in tatters, could give lessons in grace, and almost in coquetry, to the loveliest peasant in France. A pretty Arab woman is the beau ideal of a female opera dancer; a form inclined to the slender, but of just proportions, limbs finely turned and well set, feet very small, and of exquisite shape; hands so delicate, that the bracelets of the lower arm may be passed over them without opening; gazelle like eyes, to which the black tinting of the brows gives at once a softness and a brilliancy. Those of the poorest class wear nothing but a long blue chemise, and a veil of the same color, a corner of which they hold in the mouth when they meet a man, especially if he be a frank. The richer conceal their faces by a large mask of black silk, with nothing uncovered but the forehead and eyes. Earrings, profusion of necklaces of shells, glass-paste, to which are attached amulets of silver, or of bright copper bracelets of the same variety and multiplicity, the chin tattooed blue, as well as the hands and a part of the arm, and the black painting of the eye-brows, complete the toilet of an Arab woman, which, in spite of its apparent bizarre-rie, forms a whole both original and pleasing."

A small Tom and Jerry affair occurred the other evening in New York, in Greenwich-street. A son of Crispin, having probably waxed poor, by the loss of awl employ, having become, as it were, pegged to the heel of despair, and feeling that his last moments were drawing to an end, arose in the majesty of a *desperate sole*, and with one of his own sanguinary knives, assailed the corporeal system of such of his neighbors as were contiguous; neither turning aside in his anger, from the angelic form of her whom he had vowed "to stick, like cobler's wax, unto." A meddling carman passing at the time, pulled a stake from his vehicle, and so effectually hammered the poor fellow's lap stone, that he was compelled to give promise to keep the peace.

Bost. Statesman.

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

With a becoming sense of our editorial dignity and of the respect due to our readers, and without the slightest design of quizzing them, we state upon the best authority, that last week there was born in the country of King George a child, who, at the time of its birth, had five well grown teeth. This is an occurrence most uncommon, but not entirely unprecedented, since it is a matter of historical and poetical record, that Richard the third of England, though to use his own words,

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinished, sent before his time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,

And that so lamely and unfashionable,
That dogs bark at him, as he halts by them;—was nevertheless, as if in recompense for these defects, furnished at his birth with the useful supply of masticatory instruments.

The sum of \$1561 85 has been collected in Boston for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Augusta, Geo.

THE FIRE IRONS; OR FAMILY QUARRELS.

Mr. Chose was gravely reading the original *Hafen Slawkenbergius*, at one side of the fire, and Mrs. Chose sat darning old worsted stockings at the other. By some untoward accident, the fire-irons were all on Mrs. Chose's side. "My dear," said Mr. Chose, "how miserable it makes me to gaze on any thing that looks un-uniform; be kind enough my dear, to let me have the poker on my side." Mrs. Chose, who was busy taking a long stitch at the time, replied, "I'll give it you presently, my love."—"Nay, pr'ythee, put me out of pain at once; 'tis absolutely quite distressing to my eye—the fire place looks like a hog with one ear."

"One fiddlestick! How can you be so excessively whimsical."—"How d'ye mean, whimsical?"—"Lord, man! don't be so plaguy fidgety."—"No, madam, I am no such thing!"—"Pray, sir, don't put yourself in such a fluster."—"I tell you I am not in a fluster."—"I say, sir, you are."—"For shame. How can you throw yourself in such a passion?"—"I in a passion?"—"Yes, sir, you are."—"Tis false!"—"Tis true!"—"Madam, 'tis no such thing."—"Sdeath, do you think that I'll submit to such provoking language?"—"You shall submit."—"I won't."—"You shall."—"I shan't."—"I'll make you."—"You can't."—"By heavens, madam!"—"By heavens, sir!"—"Hold your tongue, Mrs. Chose!"—"I won't, Mr. Chose."—"At it they went, ding dong, with poker and tongs. The more he ranted, the more she raved; till at last, vying to outdo each other in provocation, the contention ran so high that Mr. Chose declared he would not live with Mrs. Chose an hour longer; and Mrs. Chose declared she would not sleep another night beneath the same roof, much less in the same bed; "Madam," said the husband, "it is time that we should part."—"With all my heart," said the wife.—"Agreed!" said he.—"Agreed!" echoed she. A lawyer was absolutely sent for to draw up the articles of separation. A peace loving, strife quelling, sort of man, he begged to hear the particulars that led them to come to such a harsh conclusion. He was ordered to proceed to business; but obstinately persevered in his refusal. Addressing himself to the husband, he said, "Are you both fully agreed upon a separation?"—"Yes, yes!" exclaimed both parties.—"Well, sir, what are your reasons for so doing?"—"Sir, I can't inform you."—"Madam will you be so kind as to acquaint me?"—"Indeed, sir, I cannot."—"If this be the case," said the peace-loving lawyer, "I venture to pronounce your quarrel has originated in something so frivolous that you are both ashamed to own it."—"He urged the point so closely, that he at length extorted the truth; nor did he desist from his friendly interference until he had the satisfaction to re-establish the most perfect harmony. Warned by his friendly admonitions, this wedded couple grew more circumspect in their words, less aggravating in their manners, and, in short, quite left off wrangling, and lived happy."

March of Intellect.

A few days ago, as Mr. Earl was going round the wards at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was told that a person wished particularly to see him; and, immediately after, a butcher of prodigious dimensions made his appearance, and accosting Mr. E. informed him that he had willed his body for dissection to the hospital, and he was anxious the circumstance should be known beforehand, that no impediment might be thrown in the way of his wishes being accomplished.—Mr. Earl was evidently a little at a loss to know whether the communication was made in jest or earnest, and answered, "I should think, Sir, you will be as large a *bequest* as ever was made to St. Bartholomew's; in truth, as *fat a legacy* as we have ever had."—"Very like, very like," replied the butcher; "but I wish to do away the vulgar prejudice against cutting up people after they are dead, and I hope the thing will be done." Mr. Earl seeing he was in sober earnest, asked if he had a wife or friends, because they might not like it, and it was fair that their feelings should be consulted in so uncommon a display of his love of science? To which our fat friend replied, "As for that, I've talked to the old woman, Sir, I have left her in my will, the choice of either my body or my money—if she likes to keep me, look ye, the money comes to the hospital; so there is little doubt which way it will go." Mr. Earl then begged that, if convenient, he would die in the winter, as in a hot summer it might be difficult to do justice to so *extensive a subject*; but that, at all events, he should be made into a skeleton, and his name be honorably mentioned in the records

of the hospital." With which assurance the scientific butcher departed perfectly satisfied.

English Magazine.

The present great men in the Administration will all get clear of *dyspepsia*, for they appear to shun the good dinners offered them, as if they were seasoned with arsenic. This is no doubt a terrible cross to the appetites of some of them.—What a pity they should have got themselves in such a hobble, by their blather about an *eating and speechifying* Cabinet! They may starve themselves with good policy, for not all the wine they could drink would elevate the genius of some of them to the pitch of even a decent dinner speech.

Georgia Courier.

A lady advertises for sale, in a Southern paper, one *Baboon*, three *Tabby Cats* and a *Parrot*. She states that being married, she has no further use for them.

Rum turned Thief Catcher.—A rascal in Boston broke into a store, stole all the money he could find, and attempted to carry off, also, a belly full of whiskey. The last spirited article laid the fellow on the floor, and kept him there till morning, when he was consigned over to justice. The opposers of the Temperance Society will, no doubt, prove, from this fact, that rum and whiskey are reforming themselves.

As the warm weather approaches, some newspapers begin to publish receipts for making ginger beer, the most unwholesome of all fermented liquors; a vile, flatulent beverage, which never ought to be tolerated where malt and hops, or even hops alone, can be procured.

Case of Stephenson.—Mr. Wilson, the gentleman who was despatched to this country with the necessary documents for the arrest of Rowland Stephenson, has received orders from the Commissioners of Bankruptcy in London, not to pursue the fugitive any farther; they being convinced that he has no property with him. The £1,000 reward has been recalled, and all proceedings against him arrested, except those at the instance of the Ex-Sheriff Parkins.

N. Y. Journal Com.

Two Pigeons came passengers in the packet *Amethyst*, from Liverpool, to Boston. They picked out their hammocks in the rigging, and were fed by contributions of the sailors. It is supposed in Boston that they flew away from England to escape the civil war which Lord Eldon predicted, if Catholic Emancipation was granted.—*Noah*.



ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT THE
SALISBURY
MEDICAL AND DRUG STORE,
A extensive and well selected assortment of
Drugs & Medicines; also, Paints, Stationery,
Perfumery and the best of Wines and Liquors,
selected expressly for medicinal purposes. All
of which will be disposed of on advantageous
terms, for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual
customers.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Particulars hereafter.
May 11, 1829. 32.

State of North-Carolina,
BURKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, 1829.
William W. Erwin and Sons, } Attachment.
vs. }
Cyrus Erwin. }
Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and
William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and
Enquiry.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit,
is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore
ORDERED, that publication be made in the
Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury,
for six weeks, that the defendant appear
at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at
the Court-House in Morganton, on the 1st Monday
in July next and answer, plead or demur or
final judgment will be entered against said
defendant. Attest.
J. ERWIN, Clk.
6162.

Fresh Goods—Cheap Goods!
THE subscriber is now receiving and opening
at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of
SPRING & Summer Goods,
Hard Ware
AND GROCERIES,
containing almost every article usually found
in Stores, bought for cash and selected by him-
self with care, in Philadelphia and New-York.
The public are assured they will find a full
supply and as low, for cash, as any in the place,
or otherwise on accommodating terms. They
are invited to call, examine and judge for
themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 1829.—6138.